

## W.F. MACLEAN OUT AFTER THE C.P.R.

Proposed New Issue of Stock Should  
be Bonds—House Considers  
Question of Treaties.

OTTA, Feb. 5.—The House of Commons got into committee of supply at an early hour this afternoon and, after voting a considerable sum, adjourned at 4 o'clock this Sunday.

Early part of the afternoon was taken up with a discussion of the international procedure in regard to the negotiation of treaties, and with a resolution, by W. F. Macdenn, to the effect that the Government should not buy P. R. stock issue, authorized by an order-in-council some time ago. Mr. Macdenn dealt with the whole question of the responsibility of the railway companies, and his remarks were mostly directed to the C. P. R. This company, he declared, had been given franchises and privileges out of all proportion to the services it was performing in the country.

During the first attention was given to freight which originated in the United States.

ated Sties and on which lower rates for freight were charged, while the demands for the company's services were increasing. The company, Mr. Maclean said, was centered around plans for expansion and the stockholders had been made possible for the C. P. R. to pay a new profit of ten per cent. on its issue of stock. It was stated that there was no possibility for any other railway in America to survive on the part of the company, and there had been a disregard of the lives of passengers and employees. With the thirty-five millions of dollars distributed free to the stockholders, the company had been authorized to issue of stock, and great many life-saving appliances and equipment had been purchased. It was stated that the company had been authorized to issue of stock, and great many life-saving appliances and equipment had been purchased. It was stated that the company had been authorized to issue of stock, and great many life-saving appliances and equipment had been purchased.

the company should be maintained this should not be at the expense of the people, and by the sacrifice of lives. Last year twenty-four millions of stock had been issued in the same manner, which meant that the shareholders got about twelve million dollars worth free. Mr. Maclean estimated that the C. P. R. still had in its possession twelve million acres of land, some of it valued as highly as twenty-five dollars an acre. It was

Should Issue Bonds.

With all the vast resources of the company, Mr. Maclean claimed that there would be no difficulty in raising all the money required by the issue of bonds. It was the duty of the government, Mr. Maclean said, to rescind its order in council and to put a stop to this unwise financing. There was in the west a growing belief that the government should regulate the issue of these securities. In the United States there had been such watering of railway stock that the people there decided to limit the amount, and then the same thing

Hon. G. E. Graham, minister of railways, said he could not make a speech without repeating what he had already said on the subject. He confined his remarks to a declaration that

in placing the matter of rates, service and freight in the hands of the railway commission the right course had been adopted and it would have to be pursued until it was shown to be a failure, which he did not expect.

[illegible]

erican case before being made public in Great Britain or Canada he expressed the opinion that the precedent would be set for the disclosure of what the cabinet secretary believed. He quoted a number of instances, including the Washington treaty and the 1923-24 Alaska boundary dispute of 1923, when these treaties had been ratified by parliament. He argued that the government of Canada were not bound by the same precedent. Mr. Morden could not see that there would be any detriment or danger to public interest in making the contents of the treaty public as they had been signed.

**Premier Admits Responsibility.**  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier was quite willing to admit the responsibility of

# AN ELECTION IS ON THE HORIZO

In Great Britain. Winston Church  
Says So in Recent Speech at  
Newcastle.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb. 6.—WILKINSON S. Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, in a speech here last night, said that a general election was in the horizon and it will not be "improperly retarded." Such a statement, by a member of the government, will cause a flutter in political circles. There have been rumors lately of considerable differences of opinion among the members of the cabinet on the navy question, an important session being opposed to an increase in the building programme. It is believed, however, that Mr. Churchill, in his speech, was not alluding to this dissension but to the probability of a dissolution after the next session as an outcome of the difficulties in meeting a large deficit in the hute.

LIBEL CONGO FREE STATE.

**American Missionaries Are in Trouble  
—Government Appealed to.**

Washington, Feb. 5.—The Rev. Dr. H. Chester, of Nashville, Tenn., has

Bacon today to request the United States government to instruct W. W. Handley, American consul at Boma, Congo Free State, to investigate the trial of American missionaries who are charged with libelling the authorities of the Congo Free State in connection with their reports upon the condition of the natives.

imposed on the natives has reduced them to a condition of poverty bordering on famine. The men of the tribe are forced to turn to the authorities a specified amount of rubber every year and consequently do not have time to raise crops to sustain themselves and their families. There have already been "brouilles" between the natives and the missionaries.

Edgar Stannard, an English missionary, was found guilty of a similar charge. The missionaries allege that the natives are being treated in a way which gives no basis for the verdict. The state department has instructed General Handley to investigate and keep the natives informed as to the progress of the trial.

**Administrative Smash in Germany**  
Berlin, May 11.—

German Feb. 6.—Rumors of the approaching collapse of the finance reform bill, of the dissolution of the Reichstag and the retirement of Chancellor Von Buelow are freely circulated here.

**Beds for Airships Navigators.**  
Geneva, Feb. 5.—A newspaper states that a new Zeppelin airship is being completed which will have luxuriously furnished saloon cabins with two bedrooms, one with a bed for the commander, and the other with hammocks for the crew.

## WORKERS OPPOSE COMPENSATION ACT

to be Made to Eight Hour Bank t  
Test. Will Break Away From th  
Canada. Session in Lethbridge

in all probability, be made a sub-district also.

Resolution No. 4 asked that President Lewis be requested to instruct all organizers, when working in this district, to report to the president of District No. 18. It received unanimous endorsement.

A resolution will be sent to the local representatives in the legislature at Edmonton requesting the department there to instruct their mining inspector to see that a plan of the workings of every mine in Alberta be posted in a conspicuous place that all workmen can see every possible means of escape in case of accident.

After some deliberation the convention advised the men not to go on strike, but to ask for a board of

**Fernie Will Get Assistance.**  
Fernie local asked for assistance to complete their fine new hall. This local lost \$5,000 on account of the fire and a number of men have left the city. The district will ask the national association for a loan of \$3,000 to be granted the Fernie local and for which the district will be responsible to the national association.

In his report the president advised breaking away from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and forming a new union, the Gergere, being up progressive in the extreme and giving labor in Western Canada no assistance. He also contended that the executive committee of the Trades and Labor Congress was trying to "place" the labor party into the hands of the Liberal and Conservative parties.

To Break With Labor Congress  
The move came strong opposition to this move, but the president received substantial backing. A roll call was asked for and the vote stood 260 for and 100 against breaking with Congress. This will mean a saving

(Continued on Page Two)

(Continued on Page T)











## Edmonton Daily Bulletin

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BULLETIN CO. LTD.  
DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1929.

## ASSAILING CANADIAN LOYALTY.

The London Daily Mail has joined the noble trend of Empire-builders who consider the cause of the Empire a duty rather than a privilege, and untrammeled interpretation of Canada. It says in a recent editorial: "The Canadian problem is a case of grave and increasing and well-justified anxiety to all thoughtful Imperialists. The Dominion is so completely saturated with American influence and its policy is so completely unimpaired and devoted efforts, the Imperial sentiment is weakening in the minds of its citizens. The result is that the Empire is being undermined on the part of the Mother Country."

To Canadians it will come as something of a surprise to learn that they are regarded in British circles as so completely lacking in loyalty to the Empire, that they are permeated with an unwholesome American sentiment, and that despite their acknowledged influence of His Excellency they are rapidly losing what patriotism they have. Most of us do not have any of the statements of our school histories that Canadians fought to preserve their country as part of the British Empire before the war, and that they were so loyal to the Empire that they sacrificed their lives for it.

At the grain conference Mr. Strong of the Alberta Pacific Elevator Co., said the rate on wheat to Liverpool was 40 cents. That is a solid argument for the western route.

About two million acres of land have been purchased under the provision of the new law, and the yield of the new land is estimated at 100,000 bushels of wheat.

Pittsburg is on the verge of a race with a variety which portends a disaster to the city. The race is for the title of "the most beautiful city in the world."

Manitoba has a surplus from the provincial telephone system. By the province giving the fact in the report to the public, the province is surprised at it. It may be remarked that the system came out ahead in the year 1928.

The American army of occupation has nearly shaken the dust of Cuba and is now on its way to the United States. The army is now in the hands of the United States.

The C. P. R. announces a program of railway construction for the southern coast of British Columbia. The program is to build a line from Vancouver to the coast.

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British public the monstrous fiction that Canada is clamoring for the exclusive possession of the British market, and that if Canada does not meet the demand, it will transfer her allegiance elsewhere. To them it might be suggested respectfully that the origin of the greater loyalty of a people is scarcely that of hooping repeated and unmitigated insults upon them, and that to a people of the origin no greater loyalty is to be expected than that of the people of the origin.

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## 24 YEARS AGO TODAY

(From the Bulletin, Saturday, March 2, 1905.)

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Mortgage Loans in process of completion \$9,100.13  
Dividend No. 26, due Jan. 2nd, 1929 \$2,027.13  
Total \$11,127.26

GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT:  
Guaranteed Trust Funds for Investment \$6,072,944.82  
Balance Carried Forward \$11,127.26

ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES:  
Under Administration by the Company \$3,111,360.74  
\$1,021,094.79

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:  
Net Profits for the year, after deduction of cost of management, of the company and of the company's expenses, Salaries, Advertising, etc. \$1,120,102.13

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:  
Transferred to Reserve Fund \$1,120,102.13  
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RESERVE FUND:  
Balance at Credit 31st Dec. 1927 \$1,120,102.13  
Transferred from Profit and Loss \$1,120,102.13

W. T. WHITE,  
General Manager.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said: "It is with most usual pleasure that I present to you the Report of the Direct of the company for the year 1928. We are not contenting ourselves with financial strength and business depression, and yet, so fortunate are we in our material resources, that practically all our financial institutions are showing net earnings, but slightly, all diminished from those of what was the year 1927. It is almost almost a miracle that the company, in its condition, in large measure, is attributed to the continuation of our material resources, the progressive economic development of the country through railway construction and increased immigration, and the great profits of the company, in the year 1928, are a reflection of the company's management. Nor should we overlook the immense advantage accruing to the company, in the year 1928, in the fact that the company's management expansion would be impossible. It is most gratifying to note the general reduction of this last not only by financial institutions and those railway and other industries which were in a position to acquire the company's assets, but the public as a body. As a result there has grown up among us an earnest desire to acquire the company's assets, and a determination to secure and expand such a relationship by observing the utmost principle of loyalty and integrity, and they have been established by Canadian enterprise to the British investor during recent years."

Turning now to the Balance Sheet presented for your approval, I would point out that the company's assets, as at the end of the year 1928, are \$11,127,260.74, an increase of \$1,120,102.13 over 1927. Rates of interest were somewhat lower during the year than for the year 1927, but the return upon the company's assets, as at the end of the year 1928, are \$1,120,102.13, the same, and the difference made by the fall in the loan rates was made up by the increase in the company's assets, and the company's assets, as at the end of the year 1928, are \$11,127,260.74, an increase of \$1,120,102.13 over 1927.

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# Edmonton's Future Water Supply

## The Great Pigeon Lake Scheme.

The cut on this page shows one of the greatest undertakings ever proposed by any person or private corporation for Northwest Canada except Railway Construction. The scheme is being undertaken solely for the purpose of supplying pure water to the City of Edmonton and adjoining municipalities should they desire it. Briefly outlined the scheme is as follows.

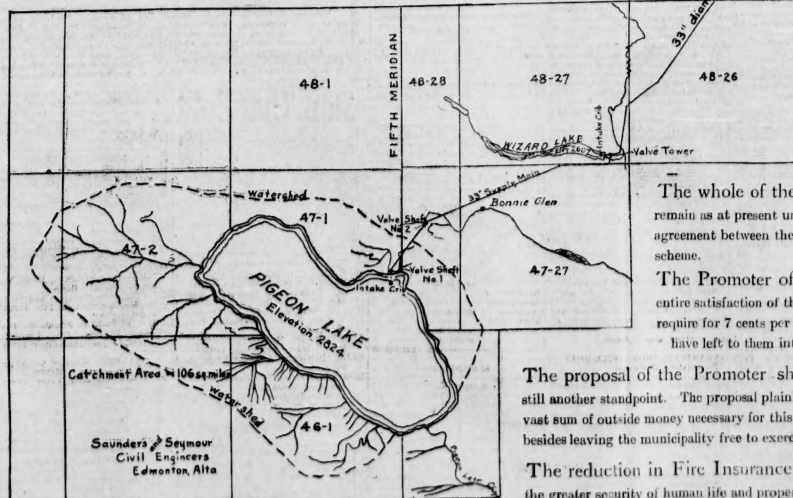
It is proposed to utilize as a source of supply Pigeon Lake, which is a beautiful fresh water lake of over 37 square miles in area, of great depth and situated about 40 miles S. W. of the city at an elevation of 597 ft. above the surface of Fourth street, opposite No. 2 Fire Hall, and is thus in a position to furnish the City of Edmonton with an unlimited supply of pure soft water. Pigeon Lake would be tapped with intake works and a tunnel, thence the water would be conveyed from the north end of this tunnel by means of a 33 in. pipe to the valve shaft and intake works which it is proposed to construct close to the Wizard Lake for reasons which are explained later. Thence from Wizard Lake continuing the line of 33 in. pipe to a natural lake situated on Beaver Hills about seven and one-half miles from the city and at an elevation of 240 ft. above the afore mentioned point on Fourth street. This natural lake on Beaver Hills would be dammed, and its present source of supply diverted; a sufficient area would be excavated and cleaned out (up to a depth of 20 ft.) to provide service reservoirs of about 100 million gallons capacity for reserve supply which would be invaluable in times of fire. A valve-shaft would be constructed at the service reservoir by means of which water could be served to the city from the service reservoir by means of two lines of 30 in. pipe leading from the valve shaft to a point on the south bank of the Saskatchewan River opposite the Edmonton power house and thence continuing from this point to a tunnel under the river to the Edmonton power house thus giving connection to the distributing mains of the city at the present power house.

As before stated the service reservoir would be capable of holding a reserve supply of about 100 million gallons of water with a static head of 240 ft. (i. e. a static pressure of about 104 lbs. per sq. in.), but in addition to this the valves in the valve shaft would be so arranged that a direct connection can be had with Wizard Lake which has an area of over two square miles and an elevation of over 370 ft. and is thus capable of giving a static pressure of 160 lbs. per sq. in. Or if the necessity should arise for a very great pressure the valves will be so arranged in the valve shaft that a direct connection can be had with Pigeon Lake which would give a static pressure of about 258 lbs. per sq. in. These connections can be made almost instantly on receipt of a phone message from the fire hall in Edmonton.

A telephone system would be installed connecting the No. 2 Fire Hall with a water-works superintendent's house, (which latter would be situated at the service reservoir) and with both care-takers' houses at Wizard and Pigeon Lakes respectively. A facility which would be very useful in case of fire.

The quality of the water available from the present source of supply viz: the Saskatchewan River is unsatisfactory and perhaps even positively dangerous, unless a very expensive system of purification is undertaken, and even if such is undertaken no amount of purification will render the water soft enough to be either wholesome as a drinking water or economical as a water for domestic or manufacturing purposes. Whereas the Pigeon Lake water is moderately soft.

Engineers have been at work on the scheme for many months and the promoter is now in a position to deal with the matter and to guarantee to install works as outlined in a very short time, from the conclusion of an agreement.



The City of Edmonton is thus offered the very best supply possible of good, pure and wholesome water at a cost per 100 cu. ft. less than that involved by the scheme already proposed by the City, viz: the removal to the Gibbons property of the present direct pumping system including the necessary sedimentation basins, filters, etc., to make the water taken from the river in a measure fit for domestic purposes.

The whole of the distributing system within the limits of the City would remain as at present under the control of the City authorities. There would be a clause in the agreement between the City and the Promoter, providing that the City would take over the entire scheme.

The Promoter offers to finance and carry out this great scheme to the entire satisfaction of the City and to deliver into their mains as much pure water daily as they may require for 7 cents per 100 cu. ft. Thus the city besides having a better supply of pure water would have left to them intact their present borrowing powers.

The proposal of the Promoter should also be considered by the citizens of Edmonton from still another standpoint. The proposal plainly involves the bringing into and spending in the vicinity of Edmonton the vast sum of outside money necessary for this scheme, must surely benefit directly and indirectly the entire trading public besides leaving the municipality free to exercise their present borrowing powers and bring in and spend an additional sum.

The reduction in Fire Insurance would amount to many thousands of dollars yearly and the greater security of human life and property is surely a matter of interest to all.











